

ANOTHER EXPERT SWEARS THAT MOLINEUX'S HAND WROTE THE POISON PACKET'S ADDRESS.

John F. Tyrrell, of Milwaukee, Corroborates the Testimony of His Confrere, Kinsley—Weeks Brings Up Felix Gallagher's Name and Tries, Without Avail, to Have His Handwriting Submitted in Evidence.

JUST before the adjournment of court yesterday afternoon John F. Tyrrell, of Milwaukee, testifying for the prosecution in the Molineux case, swore that, in his opinion, formed after three weeks' comparative study of the poison address, the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters and the admitted handwriting of the defendant, all three were written by the same hand. As he was starting out to state to the jury the reasons for his belief court was adjourned for the day.

The other feature of the session was the statement made by Expert Kinsley, upon redirect examination, that in January he co-operated with David N. Carvalho, expert for the defence, and they agreed that the poison wrapper and the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters were written by the same person, and furthermore, that if they could find the man who wrote upon the blue tri-crescent paper they would have the poisoner. That, Witness Kinsley said, was prior to the discovery of the "Burns" letter, now admitted by Molineux's counsel to have been written by the defendant, and at that time Kinsley did not know of any writings of the defendant upon blue paper.

The morning session was occupied wholly with Mr. Weeks's cross-examination of Kinsley upon points of resemblance on which he had based his judgment that Molineux wrote the poison address.



Tyrrell Has Many Imitators Among the Audience Who Think They Are Experts.

Since so much of the Molineux trial is bound up in the so-called science of handwriting the men who attend, day after day, have taken to studying its forms. As Kinsley and Tyrrell illustrate the peculiarities in the children's handwriting and draw conclusions from certain resemblances the amateurs follow their testimony carefully. Provided with pads and pencils, they reproduce the work of the experts and nod their heads wisely at each point.

wrote all the letter exhibits (the patent medicine letters) and that the hand which wrote them wrote the poison wrapper.

"That's what you agreed upon after weeks and days and hours of study with the expert for the defence?"

"Yes."

"Now, Mr. Kinsley, if, after that agreement, we find a man who has written one word of exhibits B and C, we have found the man who wrote the poison address?"

"Yes."

"Then take the word 'oblige'."

Mr. Weeks objected, on the ground that the word had been thoroughly gone over in the direct examination. "Oh," cried Osborne, "you have gone on for four days questioning this witness about petty things in the effort to obscure the issue."

"But we didn't touch on the word 'oblige,'" answered Weeks.

"No, you didn't touch on the word 'oblige,' I propose to show you why you didn't."

The alteration between the lawyers was stopped by Recorder Goff, and Kinsley, taking a fresh sheet of paper for his board, wrote the word "oblige" as it appeared in Exhibit F.

"That's the poisoner's 'oblige,' is it?" asked the prosecution.

"Yes."

"Then I ask you if in all your fifteen years' experience you ever saw 'oblige' written that way by any one save the author of the 'Barnet' and 'Cornish' letters and this defendant?"

Mr. Osborne then asked the witness about his error in the Nason case, referred to by Mr. Weeks.

"Who discovered that mistake, you or somebody else?"

"I discovered it myself."

"Go on and tell the jury about it," Kinsley retorted at length the story of his work in the case.

"Did you ever 'manufacture' anything in this case?"

"I did not, and I want to protest against the references that have been made to 'manufacturing' and 'dressing up' the account," Mr. Kinsley told feelingly of his aversion to having Molineux brought to his office to write, and of his suggestion that it be postponed.

MODEL IN EVIDENCE.

Mr. Osborne then put in evidence the typewritten copy from which the defendant had written his transcript of the Harper's letter and the poison address. Expert Kinsley told of the defendant's unwillingness to write in a vertical hand.

"And," added Osborne, "at the time he wrote for you, had other persons done the same?"

"Yes, Harpster, Cornish, Paul Gilar, John D. Adams and all the rest."

Foreman Martin, of the jury, questioned Kinsley about the character of the writings concerning which he had testified. At 3:55 he was released from the stand for a stage lasting through the greater part of eleven days.

Mr. Osborne then summoned Expert John F. Tyrrell, of Milwaukee, a dark, dapper, clean-cut man, with sharp eyes, an aquiline nose, a dark mustache and a head that was long behind. The witness said he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, and had been studying handwriting for fourteen years. He had first testified as an expert in 1884, and since that had been a witness in something like twenty cases.

He had not refused cases because he did not agree with the claims made by persons in them who sought his services. Mr. Weeks cross-questioned the witness as to his qualifications and Recorder Goff decided that he was eligible to testify. Nearly all the nine cases in which he had testified within the past year, he said, had been cases involving disguised handwriting.

Mr. Osborne then began the direct examination. Expert Tyrrell said he had examined the lettered and undeciphered exhibits in the present case during about three weeks, all told, and considered that sufficient for the formation of an opinion.

SUPPORTS KINSLEY.

"When I first came on to New York, in answer to a telegram from the District Attorney's office," he said, "I asked to see the principal exhibit (the poison address). I examined it for two hours to see if it was in a disguised hand."

Mr. Osborne handed to the witness facsimiles of the letter exhibits and asked: "Have you examined these writings in connection with Exhibit A?"

"Yes."

"And what conclusion did you come to?"

"That the same hand wrote them all."

Then the admitted writings of Molineux were passed up, with the same inquiry, and the witness declared that they and the "patent medicine letters" and the poison address were all written by the same hand. He added that he had not the least doubt about it.

FREE TILL FIVE.—A pair of rubbers to every purchaser of Molineux shoes. Once worn always kept. Molineux shoes, 425 Broadway, N. Y. 1217 Market, and 1215 F. St., Washington.

SAME HAND WROTE ALL.

"What else did you agree on?"

"We also agreed that the same hand

FELIX GALLAGHER'S NAME BROUGHT UP.

Tries in Vain to Have His Handwriting Admitted for Comparison.

EXPERT KINSLEY was recalled at the beginning of the morning session. "Describe Molineux's natural handwriting," said Mr. Weeks.

"It is rapid and free, with evidences sometimes of care, it is slight, effeminate, though often vigorous, like the style of a business man. It is not the writing of the society man of to-day, but rather the writing of the old school. It is a flowing, reaching hand."

"Sa," crowed Mr. Weeks. Molineux threw back his head and laughed softly at this description of his chirography.

"It is fantastic, eh?"

"No, not that. It is better described as erratic."

"Do you desire any more of the handwriting of Harry?"

"No, there are plenty of specimens of that sort to be got."

Mr. Weeks declared that on the day of the examination of Cornish's handwriting, he had not plenty of specimens.

"Did you get any of Felix Gallagher's handwriting?"

"Yes, at this juncture, the witness answered in the affirmative.

"Then, is that letter written by him?"

Mr. Weeks handed the defendant a slip of paper.

"It looks as if it were."

"Is that one he wrote?" persisted Mr. Weeks.

"He wrote three."

IT WAS GALLAGHER'S.

"Do you identify that as one of Gallagher's?" said the District Attorney, springing up.

"Yes," said Kinsley. Turning to the defendant's lawyer, Mr. Osborne shouted:

"Do you intend to try to prove that Felix Gallagher committed this homicide?"

Mr. Weeks was not to be trapped. He said that he merely desired the specimen introduced as a standard of comparison for Gallagher's handwriting. Mr. Osborne interrupted again:

"Do you mean to claim in this case that Felix Gallagher wrote the address on the poison package?"

"We want to show the methods of the witness," retorted Mr. Weeks. "Mr. Weeks wishes to use that," said the Recorder, "as a standard of comparison to prove that Gallagher wrote the poison address. I shall admit it."

"If that is so," said Mr. Osborne, "I shall offer no objection. But he must produce evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the letter. If the defendant wrote the address on the poison package, he should be punished. If he did not, the evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the address, I ask your Honor to define the limits of this investigation. Let Mr. Weeks find another man than the defendant who wrote the address on the poison package. It makes no difference what Felix Gallagher wrote."

The Recorder said that unless the purpose of the Gallagher writing was more specifically explained he would not for the present admit it into testimony.

"Pick your man," retorted Mr. Osborne, "and I shall not object to the introduction of his handwriting."

WROTE POISON ADDRESS.

Flagging interest was further aroused a few moments later when Mr. Weeks requested of Kinsley, as he did of Helles, that he write the address on the poison package. Mr. Weeks produced a dummy of corresponding size and Mr. Kinsley wrote on the District Attorney's table, as that the jury could see it.

"I call the attention of the Court," said Mr. Weeks seriously, "to the statement that this testimony is as relevant as the scratchings of a cat's claws."

"I repeat it," cried Osborne, "only I add

that the scratching of Kinsley's chickens is more relevant."

The Recorder sneezed both of the belligerents.

ANOTHER EXPERT ACCUSES MOLINEUX.

WITH the afternoon came another somnolent hour or two of the minute analysis of Kinsley's "points of identity." Again he was ordered to scrutinize "Is" and "Es" and "es," and a host of other characters through his compound magnifying glass, and to illustrate stems, loops and angles on the blackboard. For the most part these discussions of infinitesimal results to the benefit of the defence.

Mr. Weeks inquired about the case of Mildred Brewster, in Vermont, in which Kinsley testified, and tried to get him to admit that he had blundered. Kinsley resented the intimation with an explosive "No." This intimation was meant to lead up forcefully to the Nason case, in Brooklyn, in which, as the newspapers have within the past few days announced, Kinsley also made an error and admitted it.

"When I found it out. It was about three weeks ago," he said.

"Was the defendant indicted on your evidence?"

"I don't know. He was indicted once when I testified and once when I didn't."

"Was that the only mistake you ever acknowledged?"

"It is the only one of which I have knowledge to acknowledge."

Osborne, who for three days had made himself miserable in a heroic and partially successful effort to trip up Kinsley, jumped up and halted the expert as he was about leaving the stand.

"Hold on, Mr. Kinsley. In reference to the method by which you came to the conclusion which you reported to Captain McClusky, did you or did you not confine yourself exclusively to handwriting as a basis for that conclusion?"

"I did."

"At that time had the blue paper been discovered?"

"I had not read of it."

"And did you know that the defendant had been identified as one of the men who lined a private letter box?"

"Yes."

Mr. Weeks was not to be trapped. He said that he merely desired the specimen introduced as a standard of comparison for Gallagher's handwriting. Mr. Osborne interrupted again:

"Do you mean to claim in this case that Felix Gallagher wrote the address on the poison package?"

"We want to show the methods of the witness," retorted Mr. Weeks. "Mr. Weeks wishes to use that," said the Recorder, "as a standard of comparison to prove that Gallagher wrote the poison address. I shall admit it."

"If that is so," said Mr. Osborne, "I shall offer no objection. But he must produce evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the letter. If the defendant wrote the address on the poison package, he should be punished. If he did not, the evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the address, I ask your Honor to define the limits of this investigation. Let Mr. Weeks find another man than the defendant who wrote the address on the poison package. It makes no difference what Felix Gallagher wrote."

The Recorder said that unless the purpose of the Gallagher writing was more specifically explained he would not for the present admit it into testimony.

"Pick your man," retorted Mr. Osborne, "and I shall not object to the introduction of his handwriting."

WROTE POISON ADDRESS.

Flagging interest was further aroused a few moments later when Mr. Weeks requested of Kinsley, as he did of Helles, that he write the address on the poison package. Mr. Weeks produced a dummy of corresponding size and Mr. Kinsley wrote on the District Attorney's table, as that the jury could see it.

"I call the attention of the Court," said Mr. Weeks seriously, "to the statement that this testimony is as relevant as the scratchings of a cat's claws."

"I repeat it," cried Osborne, "only I add

that the scratching of Kinsley's chickens is more relevant."

The Recorder sneezed both of the belligerents.

ANOTHER EXPERT ACCUSES MOLINEUX.

WITH the afternoon came another somnolent hour or two of the minute analysis of Kinsley's "points of identity." Again he was ordered to scrutinize "Is" and "Es" and "es," and a host of other characters through his compound magnifying glass, and to illustrate stems, loops and angles on the blackboard. For the most part these discussions of infinitesimal results to the benefit of the defence.

Mr. Weeks inquired about the case of Mildred Brewster, in Vermont, in which Kinsley testified, and tried to get him to admit that he had blundered. Kinsley resented the intimation with an explosive "No." This intimation was meant to lead up forcefully to the Nason case, in Brooklyn, in which, as the newspapers have within the past few days announced, Kinsley also made an error and admitted it.

"When I found it out. It was about three weeks ago," he said.

"Was the defendant indicted on your evidence?"

"I don't know. He was indicted once when I testified and once when I didn't."

"Was that the only mistake you ever acknowledged?"

"It is the only one of which I have knowledge to acknowledge."

Osborne, who for three days had made himself miserable in a heroic and partially successful effort to trip up Kinsley, jumped up and halted the expert as he was about leaving the stand.

"Hold on, Mr. Kinsley. In reference to the method by which you came to the conclusion which you reported to Captain McClusky, did you or did you not confine yourself exclusively to handwriting as a basis for that conclusion?"

"I did."

"At that time had the blue paper been discovered?"

"I had not read of it."

"And did you know that the defendant had been identified as one of the men who lined a private letter box?"

"Yes."

Mr. Weeks was not to be trapped. He said that he merely desired the specimen introduced as a standard of comparison for Gallagher's handwriting. Mr. Osborne interrupted again:

"Do you mean to claim in this case that Felix Gallagher wrote the address on the poison package?"

"We want to show the methods of the witness," retorted Mr. Weeks. "Mr. Weeks wishes to use that," said the Recorder, "as a standard of comparison to prove that Gallagher wrote the poison address. I shall admit it."

"If that is so," said Mr. Osborne, "I shall offer no objection. But he must produce evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the letter. If the defendant wrote the address on the poison package, he should be punished. If he did not, the evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the address, I ask your Honor to define the limits of this investigation. Let Mr. Weeks find another man than the defendant who wrote the address on the poison package. It makes no difference what Felix Gallagher wrote."

The Recorder said that unless the purpose of the Gallagher writing was more specifically explained he would not for the present admit it into testimony.

"Pick your man," retorted Mr. Osborne, "and I shall not object to the introduction of his handwriting."

WROTE POISON ADDRESS.

Flagging interest was further aroused a few moments later when Mr. Weeks requested of Kinsley, as he did of Helles, that he write the address on the poison package. Mr. Weeks produced a dummy of corresponding size and Mr. Kinsley wrote on the District Attorney's table, as that the jury could see it.

"I call the attention of the Court," said Mr. Weeks seriously, "to the statement that this testimony is as relevant as the scratchings of a cat's claws."

"I repeat it," cried Osborne, "only I add

that the scratching of Kinsley's chickens is more relevant."

The Recorder sneezed both of the belligerents.

ANOTHER EXPERT ACCUSES MOLINEUX.

WITH the afternoon came another somnolent hour or two of the minute analysis of Kinsley's "points of identity." Again he was ordered to scrutinize "Is" and "Es" and "es," and a host of other characters through his compound magnifying glass, and to illustrate stems, loops and angles on the blackboard. For the most part these discussions of infinitesimal results to the benefit of the defence.

Mr. Weeks inquired about the case of Mildred Brewster, in Vermont, in which Kinsley testified, and tried to get him to admit that he had blundered. Kinsley resented the intimation with an explosive "No." This intimation was meant to lead up forcefully to the Nason case, in Brooklyn, in which, as the newspapers have within the past few days announced, Kinsley also made an error and admitted it.

"When I found it out. It was about three weeks ago," he said.

"Was the defendant indicted on your evidence?"

"I don't know. He was indicted once when I testified and once when I didn't."

"Was that the only mistake you ever acknowledged?"

"It is the only one of which I have knowledge to acknowledge."

Osborne, who for three days had made himself miserable in a heroic and partially successful effort to trip up Kinsley, jumped up and halted the expert as he was about leaving the stand.

"Hold on, Mr. Kinsley. In reference to the method by which you came to the conclusion which you reported to Captain McClusky, did you or did you not confine yourself exclusively to handwriting as a basis for that conclusion?"

"I did."

"At that time had the blue paper been discovered?"

"I had not read of it."

"And did you know that the defendant had been identified as one of the men who lined a private letter box?"

"Yes."

Mr. Weeks was not to be trapped. He said that he merely desired the specimen introduced as a standard of comparison for Gallagher's handwriting. Mr. Osborne interrupted again:

"Do you mean to claim in this case that Felix Gallagher wrote the address on the poison package?"

"We want to show the methods of the witness," retorted Mr. Weeks. "Mr. Weeks wishes to use that," said the Recorder, "as a standard of comparison to prove that Gallagher wrote the poison address. I shall admit it."

"If that is so," said Mr. Osborne, "I shall offer no objection. But he must produce evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the letter. If the defendant wrote the address on the poison package, he should be punished. If he did not, the evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the address, I ask your Honor to define the limits of this investigation. Let Mr. Weeks find another man than the defendant who wrote the address on the poison package. It makes no difference what Felix Gallagher wrote."

The Recorder said that unless the purpose of the Gallagher writing was more specifically explained he would not for the present admit it into testimony.

"Pick your man," retorted Mr. Osborne, "and I shall not object to the introduction of his handwriting."

WROTE POISON ADDRESS.

Flagging interest was further aroused a few moments later when Mr. Weeks requested of Kinsley, as he did of Helles, that he write the address on the poison package. Mr. Weeks produced a dummy of corresponding size and Mr. Kinsley wrote on the District Attorney's table, as that the jury could see it.

"I call the attention of the Court," said Mr. Weeks seriously, "to the statement that this testimony is as relevant as the scratchings of a cat's claws."

"I repeat it," cried Osborne, "only I add

that the scratching of Kinsley's chickens is more relevant."

The Recorder sneezed both of the belligerents.

ANOTHER EXPERT ACCUSES MOLINEUX.

WITH the afternoon came another somnolent hour or two of the minute analysis of Kinsley's "points of identity." Again he was ordered to scrutinize "Is" and "Es" and "es," and a host of other characters through his compound magnifying glass, and to illustrate stems, loops and angles on the blackboard. For the most part these discussions of infinitesimal results to the benefit of the defence.

Mr. Weeks inquired about the case of Mildred Brewster, in Vermont, in which Kinsley testified, and tried to get him to admit that he had blundered. Kinsley resented the intimation with an explosive "No." This intimation was meant to lead up forcefully to the Nason case, in Brooklyn, in which, as the newspapers have within the past few days announced, Kinsley also made an error and admitted it.

"When I found it out. It was about three weeks ago," he said.

"Was the defendant indicted on your evidence?"

"I don't know. He was indicted once when I testified and once when I didn't."

"Was that the only mistake you ever acknowledged?"

"It is the only one of which I have knowledge to acknowledge."

Osborne, who for three days had made himself miserable in a heroic and partially successful effort to trip up Kinsley, jumped up and halted the expert as he was about leaving the stand.

"Hold on, Mr. Kinsley. In reference to the method by which you came to the conclusion which you reported to Captain McClusky, did you or did you not confine yourself exclusively to handwriting as a basis for that conclusion?"

"I did."

"At that time had the blue paper been discovered?"

"I had not read of it."

"And did you know that the defendant had been identified as one of the men who lined a private letter box?"

"Yes."

Mr. Weeks was not to be trapped. He said that he merely desired the specimen introduced as a standard of comparison for Gallagher's handwriting. Mr. Osborne interrupted again:

"Do you mean to claim in this case that Felix Gallagher wrote the address on the poison package?"

"We want to show the methods of the witness," retorted Mr. Weeks. "Mr. Weeks wishes to use that," said the Recorder, "as a standard of comparison to prove that Gallagher wrote the poison address. I shall admit it."

"If that is so," said Mr. Osborne, "I shall offer no objection. But he must produce evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the letter. If the defendant wrote the address on the poison package, he should be punished. If he did not, the evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the address, I ask your Honor to define the limits of this investigation. Let Mr. Weeks find another man than the defendant who wrote the address on the poison package. It makes no difference what Felix Gallagher wrote."

The Recorder said that unless the purpose of the Gallagher writing was more specifically explained he would not for the present admit it into testimony.

"Pick your man," retorted Mr. Osborne, "and I shall not object to the introduction of his handwriting."

WROTE POISON ADDRESS.

Flagging interest was further aroused a few moments later when Mr. Weeks requested of Kinsley, as he did of Helles, that he write the address on the poison package. Mr. Weeks produced a dummy of corresponding size and Mr. Kinsley wrote on the District Attorney's table, as that the jury could see it.

"I call the attention of the Court," said Mr. Weeks seriously, "to the statement that this testimony is as relevant as the scratchings of a cat's claws."

"I repeat it," cried Osborne, "only I add

that the scratching of Kinsley's chickens is more relevant."

The Recorder sneezed both of the belligerents.

ANOTHER EXPERT ACCUSES MOLINEUX.

WITH the afternoon came another somnolent hour or two of the minute analysis of Kinsley's "points of identity." Again he was ordered to scrutinize "Is" and "Es" and "es," and a host of other characters through his compound magnifying glass, and to illustrate stems, loops and angles on the blackboard. For the most part these discussions of infinitesimal results to the benefit of the defence.

Mr. Weeks inquired about the case of Mildred Brewster, in Vermont, in which Kinsley testified, and tried to get him to admit that he had blundered. Kinsley resented the intimation with an explosive "No." This intimation was meant to lead up forcefully to the Nason case, in Brooklyn, in which, as the newspapers have within the past few days announced, Kinsley also made an error and admitted it.

"When I found it out. It was about three weeks ago," he said.

"Was the defendant indicted on your evidence?"

"I don't know. He was indicted once when I testified and once when I didn't."

"Was that the only mistake you ever acknowledged?"

"It is the only one of which I have knowledge to acknowledge."

Osborne, who for three days had made himself miserable in a heroic and partially successful effort to trip up Kinsley, jumped up and halted the expert as he was about leaving the stand.

"Hold on, Mr. Kinsley. In reference to the method by which you came to the conclusion which you reported to Captain McClusky, did you or did you not confine yourself exclusively to handwriting as a basis for that conclusion?"

"I did."

"At that time had the blue paper been discovered?"

"I had not read of it."

"And did you know that the defendant had been identified as one of the men who lined a private letter box?"

"Yes."

Mr. Weeks was not to be trapped. He said that he merely desired the specimen introduced as a standard of comparison for Gallagher's handwriting. Mr. Osborne interrupted again:

"Do you mean to claim in this case that Felix Gallagher wrote the address on the poison package?"

"We want to show the methods of the witness," retorted Mr. Weeks. "Mr. Weeks wishes to use that," said the Recorder, "as a standard of comparison to prove that Gallagher wrote the poison address. I shall admit it."

"If that is so," said Mr. Osborne, "I shall offer no objection. But he must produce evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the letter. If the defendant wrote the address on the poison package, he should be punished. If he did not, the evidence showing that Gallagher wrote the address, I ask your Honor to define the limits of this investigation. Let Mr. Weeks find another man than the defendant who wrote the address on the poison package. It makes no difference what Felix Gallagher wrote."